THERE'S MANY A COLD DAY - BETWIXT -

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Yet we offer 1/4 off on Overcoats.

Men's \$15 Suits at \$11.90.

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PASSENGER TRAINS AT UNION STATION, INDIANAPOLIS. CLEVELAND DIVISION. Depart-*3:30 am, 6:30 am, 11:15 am, *3:25 pm, *6:40 Arrive-*7:00 am, *11:10 am, 11:00 an, 5:00 pm, CHICAGO & CINCINNATI DIVISION-BLAST. Depart-*3:35 am, *7:05 am, 11:15 am, *3:20 pm, 6:45 pm.

Arrive-10:35 am, *11:10 am, 4:55 pm, *11:10 pm, *12:15 am.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION-WEST. Depart—7:10 am, *11:20 am, 5:15 pm, *12:30 am, Arrive—*3:20 am, 10:55 am, *3:10 pm, 6:15 pm. PEOBLA DIVISION-WEST. Depart—7:45 am, 11:45 am, 5:05 pm, *11:30 pm Arrive—*3:25 am, 11:05 am, 3:10 pm, *6:35 pm. PEORIA DIVISION-EAST,

ST. LOUIS DIVISION. Depart—*7:30 am, *11:20 am, 5:20 pm, *11:35 pm. Arrive—*3:20 am, 10:35 am, *3:10 pm, *6:20 pm. *Daily. †Sunday only. For tickets and full information call at Big 4 offices. No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station, Indianapolis.

ON AND AFTER JAN. 20,

C., H. & D. THOUSAND-MILE TICKETS Will be sold at the rate of

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CINCINNATI - AND -INDIANAPOLIS. CHICAGO, BUFFALO, ST. LOUIS, SALAMANCA, TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR,

THOUSAND OTHER POINTS. Tickets will be on sale at City Ticket-Office. corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, Also, at Union Depot Ticket-Office.

H. J. BHEIN, General Agent.

CADILLAC,

EX-MINISTER MIZNER TALKS.

He Thinks His Course in the Barrundia Affair Was Right-Another War Soon.

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—Ex-Minister to Guatemala L. B. Mizner, who arrived in this city yesterday, stated to-day that he had written out a full account of the facts surrounding the death of General Barrundia, but as yet he was not certain that it would not be a breach of diplomatic ethics to make it public until he had seen the authorities in Washington. He said he thought Mr. Blaine was not the author of the letter he received from the State Department censuring his conduct in the matter, but that it had been written by a subaltern and signed by the Secretary of State without careful perusal. Prior to the death of General Barrundia Minister Mizner had procured his safe conduct out of Guatemala. "It was impossible for me to think of giving all my personal attention to the Barrundia matter," said the ex-minister, "as the interests of the United States and the peace of five republics seemed to demand all my time and attention just at that moment. On Aug. 26 a basis of peace was finally agreed upon and I could see that my labors were about to be re-warded. The day before that Gen. Barrundia entered Guatemala on the Acapulco. In finally advising Capt. Pitts to surrender the rebel, I believe I acted in strict accord with all the precedents and with international law." Mr. Mizner describes Barrundia as a common criminal who was wanted for other crimes than those of a political nature.

The reports that Mizner's life was en-dangered by the killing of the rebel gen-eral were characterized as utter falsehoods. He said last night that he had never gone armed. He had no escort, and had never asked for one. He says he hopes to explain his course in the matter to the satisaction of all, and to his own vindication. He will remain in this city for the present, and then proceed to Washington to state his case to the Secretary. Mr. Mizner is not over-sanguine that the treaty between the five republics will last long. Both Guatemala and Salvador are now buying arms and ammunition in Europe, and in

other ways preparing for war that, he thinks, will not be long delayed. Counterfeiters Arrested. DES MOINES, 1a., Jan. 25.—The police yes-terday arrested Matt Merritt, his wife, Millie Merrit, and William Frow, charged with conterfeiting coin. All were arraigned before United States Commissioner Jordan pleaded not guilty, and were sent to jail in default of \$800 bail. The place was searched, and the officers found a tin pan part full of metal, plaster-paris molds, files and

Fair weather.

worth nearly double; and

for Boys' Victory Cassimere Suits, that have been cut from \$6 and \$6.50; and Half-price on Heavy Caps, are some of the between-season attractions at

(Wholesale Exclusively).

ARE RECEIVING ADVANCE DELIVERIES OF

300 PIECES PRINTED INDIAS,

Including Black, Ground, White Figures, and New Spring Colorings. certainty.

TAXES ON COAL LANDS.

Decision That Provides for Assessing the Ground Beneath as Well as Above the Surface.

St. Louis, Jan. 25 .- A very important decision was rendered yesterday by the Supreme Court of Illinois in a case which came up from St. Clair county, and which effects large interests. Judge Hay decided that when surface land is owned by one party and there is a vein of coal owned underneath by another party, that the coal underneath and the surface must be assessed separately. The case was brought by James D. Baker, collector of St. Clair county, against the Consolidated Coal Company, of St. Louis, to enforce the payment of a tax of \$50 on coal beneath the surface of land which had already been taxed. The decision will relieve the farmer from paying such heavy taxes on surface land when there are coal fields beneath, and will establish a precedent for assessing coal lands over the State of Illinois. The decision will also result in thousands of dollars annually being paid into the St. Clair county treasury. It also establishes a precedent thoughout the State which has never heretofore been State which has never heretofore been brought before a court of law. Collector Baker, in 1890, notified the Consolidated Coal Company that they would be obliged to pay taxes upon veins of coal supposed to exist in certain lands, the mining right of which was owned by them. The coal company refused upon the ground that the extent and veins of the grounds were not known. Suit was brought to collect delignment taxes and Judge Hay decided in linquent taxes, and Judge Hay decided in favor of the county, holding that the tax paid by the owner of the surface did not pay for any supposititious veins of mineral. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which has affirmed Judge Hay's decision.

"SIX-SHOOTER BILLY" AND "DAB."

Two Cowboys Resort to the Code to Settle a Dispute-One Dead and the Other Dying.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 25 .- Details of a duel between cowboys at Landen have been received which show it to have been a deliberately planned affair. One of the cowboys goes by the name of "Six-shooter Billy," and the other is called "Dab." Their trouble arose over a game of cards, and they decided to settle it with six-shooters. They adjourned to a corral near the ranch buildings. Several cowboysattempted to stop the fight, but without success. The men stood back to back, then each walked fifteen steps, turned and commenced firing. "Six-Shoot-er Billy" was killed, four bullets striking him before he fell. "Dab" was shot three times—in the shoulder, head, and hip. He is lying at the ranch in a dying condition. Both men are from Texas, but their real names are not known.

CHURCH LOTTERIES DOOMED.

The Catholic Church Takes the Initiative in Pronouncing Against the Evil.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 25 .- The Catholic Church, which, up to the present time, has permitted lotteries at fairs for the raising of money for church purposes, is to shut down on all such practice, at least in this section of Minnesota and North and South Dakota. Archbishop Ireland has issued the following order: "Public sentiment has become so pronounced, and rightly so, against lotteries and chance games that we deem it our duty to prohibit altogether, as we now do, the raising of money for religious or charitable purposes by the sale of chances, the use of wheels of fortune or by any method savoring of lottery or gambling. This rule, which we now make, admits of no exception. It applies to counties as well as to towns, to convents as well as parishes.'

Impending Strike inthe Coke Region. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 25 .- Preparations are being made by the Knights of Labor of the Connellsville coke region and their employers, the coke operators, for a prolonged and desperate wage struggle. From present indications neither side will concede sufficient to make an amicable settlement possible. The annual convention of the men closed at Scottdale last night with a discussion of the wage question, and it was decided to notify the operators that they must meet them by Feb. 2 to confer, otherwise a strike involving the entire region would be declared on the 10th of February. The operators continue to declare that the demands of the men are, ridiculous. They claim the workers should accept a decrease, instead of asking for aminerease of wages. The heavy consumers of coke are plainly expecting a strike, and are accumulating coke in quantities away ahead of the necessities of immediate consumption. The

Tramps and a Brakeman Injured. SALIDA. Col., Jan. 25.-The passenger train on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. from the east, due here at 3:10 this morning, was delayed until noon to-day by the wreck of a freight train near Howard last night. The freight left here on time, last night, and had proceeded as far as Howard. when in some manner it became uncoupled, breaking into three sections and crashing into each other in the tunnel. Several cars were smashed into kindlingwood, and two tramps who were stealing a

strike will involve 20,000 men.

FOOLISH SOUTHERN THREATS

Proposition to Boycott the World's Fair Regarded as a Ridiculous Bluff.

Simply a Move to Frighten the Illinois Delegation in the House and Senate to Work and Vote Against the Elections Bill.

Black-Mailing Scheme in Line with 0ther Plans of the Desperate Filibusters.

Why the Government Printing Office Is an Expensive Institution-House Democrats Cannot Defeat Appropriations.

THE PROPOSED BOYCOTT.

Threats of Southerners to Ignore the World's Fair if the Elections Bill Is Passed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- No candid and intelligent man in Washington believes the talk about the South boycotting the world's fair on account of the pending elections bill amounts to anything. It is the merest bluff. It is true a number of influential Southern men in Congress are giving indorsement and attempting to give force to the movement to frighten the Illinois Republicans and some others into antagonism to the elections bill by the threat, but there is nothing serious about it. No one can find any more connection with the elections bill and the world's fair than there is between that measure and appropriation bills, dent is necessarily greatly interested in seeing that the appropriation bills are all passed. It is well understood that talk about the South fusing to participate in the world's fair if the elections bill is passed, is simply a move to scare the Chicago people into making a demand that their friends in Congress shall vote against the elections bill. The men who propose to vote for the elections bill are in no way or degree responsible for the world's fair. It would be just as reasonable for the Southern States to demand of the Czar of Russia that he issue an edict against the elections bill under pain of a threat that if the bill is passed by Congress no one from the South will be found within his realm in the future. The threat is so far fetched that it is ridiculing itself, and sensible men blush to see it talked of gravely by men who have been elected to

But the talk of a boycott by the South if the elections bill is passed is in keeping with other methods employed by the Democrats to defeat this measure. They began filibustering in the House almost a year ago, or as soon as the bill was reported from committee. As soon as it went to the Senate the Democrats there began to threaten to perpetually block legislation unless the majority immediately announced that it would yield to the minority and hang up the bill permanently. As soon as the measure emerged from the committeeroom a filibuster began. It continued for months, till it seemed that the tariff and other important bills would never receive consideration if the elections bill was not laid aside. Finally the Republican Senators signed a pledge that they would vote to take up the elections bill as soon as Congress reassembled in December and keep it before that body till passed or defeated. It was laid aside and the tariff bill taken up. The tariff bill was passed and Congress adjourned. When the elections bill was again taken up, on the 1st of December, the Democrats began to consume time and filibuster. They hoped to force a large majority to yield to a minority. Some Republicans who had signed the pledge joined the Democrats and made a combination which forced the elections bill aside and secured the passage of a free-comage bill. Then the elections bill was taken up

It has now been before the Senate almost two months-about three months altogeth er. It is a party measure. It was indorsed by the party long before it was drafted. There is a large majority of Republicans in the Senate. The question arises, will a large, healthy majority yield to the demand of a well-defined minority? Can it be scared into defeat by such a ridiculous threat as that the South will boycott the world's fair if the bill is passed? What has the world's fair got to do with the elections bill? Is the South as necessary to a successful fair, anyway, as fair elections are necessary to the well-being of the federal government? These are questions sensible Republicans are propounding to each other to-night, and they add to their inquiries which will be hurt the most—the fair or the States which refuse to exhibit because the elections bill is passed? Certainly the threat by the leading Democrats in the House that they will refuse to appropriate any money for the world's fair if the elections bill is passed is intended to have a strong influence upon the Illinois Republicans in Congress, especially in view of the fact that the Democrats will control the House by a large majority a few months hence and will have the whip-handle of the appropriations. It is the worst sort of black-mail. It is dragging politics into an international and nonpartisan exhibit with a vengeance. It is intended to draw from the Illinois Legislature an instruction to its members of Congress to vote against the elections bill. Should Senators Cullom and Farwell vote against the bill lit could not pass. It could not get over three or four majority with them, if the very sub-cellars of the Capitol were raked for influences with which to pull men into party line. Having passed the Senate the vote of the Illinois delegation in the House would defeat the bill by a large majority. Surely this boy-cott threat is the colossal black-mail of the age. It never had an equal. It is not believed that the move can affect the status of the elections bill. It surely will not unless the Illinois Legislature weakens and sends on instruction, which the Sucker delegation becomes frightened at, and succumbs to in the supreme moment.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN PRINTING.

Government Office Run on an Expensive Scale Through the Whims of Congressmen.

Special to the Indianapolis Journa. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.-The proposition of an engraving and printing firm of New York to do the work performed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in this city for \$200,000 a year less than it now costs the government, while not practical, has called attention to the enormous cost of printing of all kinds for the government. The expense of running the Government Printing Office now foots up millions of dollars each year. And what is more, it is annually increasing in cost. The work is unquestionably done as cheaply as it can be done, but attention is called to the fact that the grade of work is in most instances too high.

use of Representatives and Senators and the accommodation of the committees and the public. Many—half the aggregate—of the bills have editions of fifteen hundred, and hundreds of them have editions running away up in the thousands. The McKinley tariff bill had editions aggregating probably 25,000 copies. Three-fourths of the bills are of a private character, and fifty copies would be ample. The same may be said of the reports of committees. But it is not the number of copies of bills, committee reports and the like that are printed which bring up the unnecessary expenses. It is the grade of printing. The finest of calendared book paper is used. The press-work, which, of course, ought always to be good, is perfect, and the greatest care and expense is exercised even with useless orders of Congress and the heads of executive departments. Calf, morocco and cloth binding is used for documents and books printed by the million, and which find their way to the junk-dealer. There appears to be unlimited recourse upon the Government Printing Office, and men who know nothing about printing or binding, and care less about its cost, order the finest work for the most ordinary cases.

This waste of money and time is not in any degree the fault of the Government Printer. He has no power. He must do what he is directed to do. Congress orders millions of dollars' worth of work each year, and the executive departments either have large printing offices of their own or carte blanche upon the Government Printer. Congress pays for it all, and no one cares for the cost. Then there are hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of stationery used in the departments every year. A superior quality is nearly always used where an inferior quality would suffice. No practical rules of economy are exercised. The stationery branch of the Treasury Department is as large as most extensive wholesale paperhouses in the great cities of the country. There is no such thing as all the departments and the Government goes upon its own hook.

It has been suggested that there should be a printing and stationery board appointed, which shall have absolute charge of all the printing done by the government; which shall determine in the absence of a congressional order what grade of paper work a class of printing shall have how many copies shall be printed, and when, the class of binding and all that sort of thing, and it shall make an annual report to Congress so that the cost of printing, binding and stationery shall be known. The board, it is argued, should buy all the paper and ink used, and it should be bought in as large and cheap lots as possible so as to get the greatest economy.

MINOR MATTERS.

peaker Reed Says the Democrats Cannot Carry Out One of Their Threats

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25,-"There is one threat which the Democrats are making against the adoption of the elections bill which can have no force," says Speaker Reed, "and that is against the appropriation bills. The Democrats may consume the time to be devoted to appropriation bills by filibustering against the elections bill, but we will have money for the next fiscal year. We can force a joint resolution through both houses in an hour, if neces-sary, giving an extension of all the general appropriations, and this we will do if the worst comes to the worst. There will be no need of an extra session.

Greenbacker Jones's Latest Whim.

special to the Indianapolis Jouanal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- General George O. Jones, the National Greenbacker, is here working against the elections bill, on the ground that it is widening the breach betweet the North and South. One can understand the influence he is wielding upon Republicans when it is stated that he has announced himself in favor of pensioning the ex-confederates, along with federal soldiers, for the purpose of "taking a long step toward blotting out the sectional prejdice which is the bane of our institu-

Senator Ingalls's Alleged Compact. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.-There is little predence placed in the story that Senator Ingalls has entered into a compact with Senator Gorman whereby the latter will insure Ingalls's reelection through Democratic votes on the agreement that Ingalls will kill the closure rule and the elections bill. A story to that effect appears in one of the New York papers this morning. Senator Ingalls's pronounced aversion to Democrats, it is agreed, would forever prevent him from forming any such an agreement.

The Postal-Telegraph Bill. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- The House committee on postoffices and post-roads, having abandoned one of its weekly meetings, very little hope is entertained by Postmaster-general Wanamaker for a report on the postal-telegraph bill. A large number of Republicans are urging that a report be made for the bill in any event, as it will more definitely commit the party for a postal telegraph, which is to be championed by the Democratic House a year hence.

Poor Outlook for the Subsidy Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—It is not believed that the shipping bill will be passed by the House. The opposition is strong enough, it seems, with the blockade of business incident to the appropriations and elections, and free coinage bills, to defeat consideration of any subsidy measure.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- The society columns of all the local newspapers to-day reviewed the reception held by Mrs. Owen, wife of the Logansport Congressman, on Wednesday last, at the Ebbitt. It is described as one of the largest and most fashionable receptions held here during the season. Mrs. Owen was a guest with Mr. Owen at the last Cabinet dinner, and has been shown unusual attention at the White House receptions this month. Mrs. Huston will hold but one public reception this season, and that will be at the parlors of the Ebbitt, where the Treasurer of the United States lives, on Monday, Feb. After that she will receive her friends informally on Tuesdays. Mrs. C. C. Clements, nee Grose, formerly of New Castle, but now of No. 905 Massa-chusetts avenue, will be at home to her

friends on Wednesday and the first Wednesday of February. George W. Patchell, editor of the Union City Daily Times, is in the city on his way home from the South. Rev. Macqueary Replies to Father Ignatius.

CANTON, O. Jan. 25.—Rev. Howard Macqueary, in a sermon to-night, replied to the sermon of Father Ignatius, delivered at New York a week ago. He said the latter had attacked Heber Newton over his shoulder in saying both he and Rev. Macqueary should be expelled from church while in reality Father Ignatius himself had been denied the privilege of preaching in his own country, and only through the courtesy of the Bishop of New York had he been granted that privilege here.

Criminal Use of Dynamite.

BLUEFIELD. W. Va., Jan. 25,-The fourth instance in which houses in this vicinity have been blown up with dynamite oc-curred here last night. The home of James Collins was demolished Thursday night. Moses Henry's store was partially wrecked the same night, and Wm. Roan's dwelling was demolished and several persons in-jured. Three arrests have been made as a result of the explosion last night.

"IT is all over town!" "Whati" "The cold wind this morning." "So it is, but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is all over town too; you can buy it everywhere for 25 cents a bottle." other tools. The United States authorities have been aware of counterfeiting for some time, and have been looking for the parties. The United States authorities have been aware of counterfeiting for some time, and have been looking for the parties. The united States authorities instances too high.

New York city at 10:45 with a rain, which the united states authorities instances too high.

A thousand copies of every bill introchanged to snow at 11:45 P. M. The blind-handy. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The great vegetable substitute for pills is Sim duced in either House is published for the looking for the parties.

HAYOC WROUGHT BY A STORM

New York Streets Filled with a Tangled Mass of Poles, Wires and Trees.

Telegraph, Telephone, Fire Alarm and Electric-Light Services Interrupted, Causing Great Inconvenience and Much Damage.

The Same Condition of Affairs at Jersey City, Philadelphia and Other Places.

Work of Destruction Only Equaled by the Great Blizzard of 1888-Six Inches of Snow at Gotham-No Damage to Shipping.

STORM AT NEW YORK,

Poles and Wires Prostrated by Snow-Streets Badly Obstructed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.-The storm which set in at 11 o'clock last night and continued until noon to-day was the severest of the season thus far. About six mches of snow fell, and it was of the wet, clinging kind that fastened itself to everything it touched, loading trees until they were shorn of their branches or fell prostrate with their trunks snapped off as though they had been mere twigs, and clinging to the electric wires until they gave way under the pressure and broke in all directions, or until the poles on which they were strung fell, crushed by the immense weight. The poles fell across streets and against houses, blocking all traffic on the former, and threatening death and destruction to the latter and their inmates. At daylight this morning the work of destruction had commenced, and it continued until the snow-fall ceased, at noon, when the wrecks of trees and telegraph poles were to be found on every street, while irregular festoons of wire were hanging on every band and detached lengths of wire were strung on every sidewalk. No such work of destruction has been known since the great blizzard of March, 1888, and it is a question if that memorable storm was more serious in its effects upon the telegraph poles and wires of the city. Early in the morning telegraphic and

telephonic connections were broken, and, while the snow did not offer a bar to railroad traffic, the prostrate poles and fallen wires prevented the running of cars on may streets, and even the elevated railroad trains were compelled to move cautiously, and were often brought to a stop by the wires that had fallen across the tracks. The police and fire departments were especial sufferers. All wire connections between the various police stations and the central office were broken and recourse was had to messengers. The fire department circuits were generally broken, and, as no alarms could be sent out, excepting on a very few circuits, patrols of firemen were established throughout the city. Men were set to repair the damage once, and these two most important of the city departments will soon have their telegraph service restored. The same may be said of the telegraph, telephone and electric-light companies, all of which had their full effective force engaged all day. Many quarters of the city would be wrapped in darkness this evening but for the fortunate circumstance that the moon is nearly full and supplies in part the lack of electric lights, none of which were working in any portion of the city except in some sections in the Harlem district. Early this evening acting Superintendent of Police Byrnes issued a general order calling upon the police to use extraordinary vigilance during the night, as the criminal class might be disposed to take advantage of the disastrous condition of affairs and commit depredations against life and property. Up to this time no inteligence has been received of any disastrous ires or overt acts.

THE CRASH OF THE POLES. A partial list only can be given of the accidents caused by the storm. At about 8 o'clock this morning seven huge telegraph poles on Fourth avenue, between Onehundred-and-twenty-first and One-hundredand-twenty-fifth streets, were broken off close to the ground, falling with a great crash into the cut of the New York Central railroad, effectually blocking the track. Fortunately no train was passing at the time, but the train for Peekskill, which left the Grand Central Depot at 9 o'clock, had a narrow escape as it came thundering out of the Yorkville tunnel just as the accident occurred, and was stopped by signal at One-hundred-and-tenth street. It was nearly two hours before the wreckage was cleared away and traffic on the road was resumed. Early in the morning an immense tree that stood in front of No. 210 East Broadway fell into the street, narrowly escaping a car that was loaded with passengers. In its descent it struck the telegraph wires and carried down a lot of poles. All the telegraph poles on Seventh avenue, from Forty-second street to Fifty-ninth street are down, covering that avenue with wires and the fragments of the poles. The heavy poles on Fifty-ninth street, from Eighth avenue to Tenth avenue, suffered the same fate. One of the poles would have crushed the entrance porch of the Roosevelt Hospital but for the sustaining strength of the wires running to the next pole, which fell in an opposite direction. The pole at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue fell upon the elevated station at that point and partially crushed it, but hurt no one. At 7:30 o'clock in the morning a line of Western Union eighty-foot poles fell with a crash, carrying not less than 150 single wires and two cables, two inches thick, with from forty to seventy-five wires in them, to the ground. The cross-arms scraped the sides of the brown-stone flats on the south side of the street as they fell, and shook the buildings to their very foundations. The fall made a sound like thunder, startling people for blocks away. Many of the poles were broken in three pieces and the cross-arms were shattered The houses were so badly blocked by the wreck that until near midday ingress or egress was impossible. Several poles fell against the Union-square Hotel, Fifteenth

Fifteenth-street cable road for several At an early hour this morning a telegraph wire broke in front of No. 115 Chambers street, and fell across an electric-light wire, and received its current. The wire. fell on the horses of an Eighth-avenue car, and the deadly current killed one of them instantly. Two or three fires were caused by the broken electric-light wires, bu were extinguished, with trifling damage The whole story of destruction will not be known until to-morrow, although it is believed that providentially no human lives

street and Fourth avenue, doing some

little damage to the building. The entire line of poles on the west

side of Park avenue, from Fifty-ninth street to Seventy-ninth street, went down,

encumbering both street and sidewalk

The poles on One-hundred-and-twenty

fifth street, between First and Third avenues and between Ninth and Tenth avenues, are down. The debris blocked the

have been lost. The local signal service is to-night ignorant of the weather conditions out of New York, because of the wreckage of the wires. The highest velocity of the wind to-day was thirty-five miles at 4 A. M. The storm opened in the Gulf of Mexico on Friday, It increased in severity until it reached Cape Hatteras. The visitation reached

nine inches fell. The Western Union is badly crippled by the storm, all wires being down but three, those being in the Western circuit, connecting Albany, Rochester, Buffalo and Chicago. The work of repair will take several days, and the company will suffer more to-morrow because of more business than to-day. One thousand men will leave the city to-night on the work of repairs.

will leave the city to-night on the work of repairs.

At Peekskill this morning a hoisted red signal was snowed under so as to conceal its color, and an express train crashed into the nose of a freight train in a deep cut. The engine crews jumped for their lives. No one was killed. One engine and five cars were demolished and travel delayed until this evening. Long island is dead to the outer world.

Mayor Grant has directed that the police throughout the city see that the electric current be not turned on the various wires until the Board of Electrical Control should certify that the wires are safe. The dangerous condition because of the wreckage was the cause of the order. The storm of wind being off-shore, no damage to shipping is reported. The police and fire forces of this city are ordered to co-operate to suppress crime.

of this city are ordered to co-operate to suppress crime.

The storm extended over the entire region from Boston through the lower Eastern States, southern New York, New Jersey, Delaware and south of Maryland. At 8 o'clock this morning there were but a few wires running from the Western Union office, and at 9 o'clock nearly every wire was rendered useless. At one time communication with Philadelphia, Albany and Boston was entirely cut off. The wires to Albany were the first to resume working, which was at 1 o'clock. During the day telegraphic matter has been sent by train from here to points in New England and New Jersey to be forwarded.

AT OTHER POINTS.

Jersey City's Streets Cumbered with Tele-

graph and Other Wires. JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 25 .- The storm has made of Jersey City a buried town, There is not an effective wire to be found, either telegraph, telephone, fire-alarm or electric light, save sub-marine cables, to New York and Brooklyn. The isolation is complete. The same is true of Hoboken. Fallen poles and tangled wire cumber the streets in many places. The Western Union wires are dead on the West Shore railway, and the only hope south is said to be by the Jersey Central railway lines. All the poles on the vast Hackensack meadow are wrecked. The entire police and fire force in Jersey City and Hoboken are on duty to quell any fire, there being no alarm service. At one point one hundred telephone wires are down and meshed with ruined electricight wires. The city is dark, save for gasamps in a limited area never lighted by electricity. The district messenger service is dead. By much-delayed trains come reports of utter prostration of all means of ommunicacion in and from outlying towns through New Jersey.

Damage in Pennsylvania. PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 25.-There was no direct telegraphic communication between Pittsburg and points east of Harrisburg tonight. Two gangs of Western Union line-

men will leave Pittsburg early in the morning to help repair the breaks between Harrisburg and Philadelphia. The eastern part of the State was visited by a severe snowstorm last night and this morning. Passengers from Philadelphia report that the storm was very severe there, great havoo being done to the telegraph and telephone wires, and the telegraphic communication is practically suspended. The Western Union wires are working westward, but Philadelphia, Reading and Washington are shut out, while Baltimore and New York are being reached by a long and circuitous route. The Postal has no communication at all. Sixty breaks have been found to a point a few miles outside of Harriburg. It will take a month to repair all the tele-phone wires. It is feared the high waters in the Susquehanna will cause damage at certain points badly situated for a flood.

CRASHED INTO A SLEEPER.

Ex-Congress man Lord Killed and Eight Others Hurt in a Montana Railway Collision.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 25 .- A collision occurred on the Northern Pacific near here this afternoon in which H. W. Lord, of Devil's Lake, N. D., lost his life and eight others were badly injured. It is the custom of the west-bound train over the road to leave the through sleeper at the "Y" immediately east of the city, where it is taken up by the Montana Union and run through to Garrison. This was done to-day, but before the Union train appeared a Northern Pacific freight double-header ran into the sleeper while running at full speed, Mr. Lord was standing on front platform at the time and

knocked off and run over by the freight train being mangled out of all resemblance to humanity. Mr. Lord is well known throughout the West and Northwest, having been a member of Congress from Michigan before going to Dakota, where he has been prominently mentioned for both Congress and Senate. He was register of the land office at Devil's Lake. The injured were S. B. Calderhead, general passenger and freight agent of the Mon-tana Union, back badly sprained and seven scalp wounds; Mrs. Calderhead, arm and ankle broken; Mr. and Mrs. John H. Cottrell, of Dayton, O., bad scalp wounds and body bruised; Mrs. A. A. Cook, Seattle, scalp wounds; engineer Donohoe, leg broken. All the other passengers suffered sprains and bruises in jumping.

PLUNGED INTO NIAGARA.

Determined Suicide of a Man Supposed to Be C. E. Stanley, of Cleveland.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 25 .- Shortly after 6 o'clock this evening Henry Highland, the keeper of Goat island, saw a man come on to the bridge and start up the island hill toward the falls. The man made no reply to the keeper's challenge, but when asked what hotel he was stopping at replied: "The Vedome." The man was intoxicated, and Highland said he would go over to the main shore with him. Just as they reached the bridge the stranger broke away, and running a few steps, jumped over the bridge leading from Bath Goat island into the sland to the rapids. The water being shallow, the man clambered out on to a cake of ice attached to the pier. He refused all assistance and plunged into a swift current and was carried down out of sight, probably passing over the falls. He was about thirty years old, nearly six feet tall, well dressed in dark clothes, with long dark overcoat and silk hat. He uttered no word except 'Vendome," during all the time. A Cleveland dispatch says: It is sup-

posed that the man who committed suicide at Niagara Falls was C. E. Stanley, of this

Ice-Boat Wrecked and One Man Killed. ERIE, Pa., Jan. 25 .- The ice-boat carnival

this evening came to a sudden and tragio end. Horman Fidler had a party of friends out on the Whiz, and a half gale drove the craft at a terrific speed on to a log which was partially visible above the ice. Fidler, who was minding the tiller, had his head crushed and his legs broken. Death oc-curred a few hours later. Henry Schafer, who was also in the party, was badly hurt.

White Caps Under Another Name. WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 25.-The Red Men, a band of regulators, after being quiet for a long time, have again shown their pe-culiar species of authority. Last night thirty disguised men took John Barber and James Ballard from their homes, in Wirt county, tied them to trees and beat them unmercifully. Oscar Keller, one of the band, has been arrested.